

3523

RECORD
COPY

JPRS: 3523

12 July 1960

MAIN FILE

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMPLETION OF SOCIALISTIC BUILDUP
IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

by Dusan Rozehnal

26, 54

cc
com
RETURN TO MAIN FILE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19991007 089

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

FOREWARD

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

JPRS: 3523

CSO: 3941-D

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMPLETION OF SOCIALISTIC BUILDUP
IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Following is a translation of an article by Dusan Rozehnal
in Nova Mysl (New Thought), Vol. 1960, No. 5, pages 509-518

Our people whom the Communist party of Czechoslovakia led to Socialistic expansion, have, during the past fifteen years, performed a task which is not only the expression of an era of the greatest revolutionary change in our national history but also an expression of a world creation in the full sense of the word. Our party was always conscious that socialistic revolution which does not replace one exploitative system by another but on the contrary completely removes exploitation from the life of society, will become victorious only when it becomes a component of an international struggle of the revolutionary class of workers. The party educates our people so that they would act even at home from the point of view of the world; however not from the point of view of bourgeois timidity expressed by the well-known saying: "What will the foreign world say to this?" but from the point of view of what will the international class of workers say. Its answer was the proletarian international solidarity which constantly accompanied the revolutionary activity of our party and of the Czechoslovak people. The period when Czechoslovakia was threatened by the Fascists, the period of Munich, occupation and primarily of the liberating action of the Soviet Union is a historical stepping stone in which this solidarity appeared with such strength that it has left indelible traces in the thinking of the broadest masses of our people.

The period of Socialistic buildup in Czechoslovakia means a further strengthening of internationalistic bonds between the builders of Socialism and Communism and the soldiers of Socialism in capitalistic countries. The fact that the peoples have won in many countries besides the Soviet Union has created the necessity to generally broaden and strengthen the current international union of the new socialistic states. Czechoslovakia, as a part of the socialistic camp, is following under the direction of the party a road of fraternal internationalistic cooperation of socialistic states and has on this basis become a country which is looked up to with respect and wonder by the proletarian masses of the west and the peoples of present day or past colonial establishments.

These basic international connections and the international significance of the build-up of socialism in our country are in the forefront especially in the current era of our internal and international development.

From the point of view of world development this is so because the entire world socialistic system has entered a decisive period of struggle for the preservation of peace and for a victory in the economical

competition with capitalism. The socialistic states have today reached such advanced stage of development that they are more or less ready for a mutual transition to the higher phase of communism. The development of socialistic build-up has caused the appearance and strengthening of its new international sides.

Because our country is at the present time culminating her socialistic build-up and because the development of her production powers has reached a high level and has resulted in the increase of the moral political unity of our people under the leadership of the party, we are able to take a more active part in influencing international development on the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialistic camp both through economical contacts with the states of the capitalistic system (especially through aids to underdeveloped countries) and by serving as an example influencing and supporting the struggle of the peoples in the capitalistic states.

*

The economical rise of one imperialistic state is accompanied by the economical depression and loss of political influence of another state of the capitalistic system. On the other hand, the camp of socialistic lands removes systematically the consequences of the past effect of the law of uneven development of capitalism, and on the basis of the law of planned proportionate development, which is valid in each socialistic state and for the entire socialistic system, it is preparing itself for a more or less simultaneous transition to Communism.

In the spirit of this objective lawfulness of the development of the production powers of our country the XIth Congress of the KSC (Komunistická Strana Československa-Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) has set up the task "to develop the Czechoslovak national economy as a part of the world socialistic economical system, to affect a broad specialization and cooperation in production within the framework of the socialistic camp, and to use rationally the natural sources and possibilities of our economy also without the need of the other lands of the socialistic camp". Our tasks on the field of international cooperation of the socialistic states were further stressed by the central committee of our party and the government of our republic in the directives issued for the development of the third five year plan. In the course of this plan the extent of our economical cooperation with socialistic states will become considerably higher than in the period of the 2nd Five Year Plan when the planned international coordination of economical development was hardly begun.

The new stage in the development of our international economical relations with other socialistic countries enables us to deepen the international socialistic division of labor in the province of raw materials, fuels and electrical energy as well as in processing industry especially in machinery, through cooperation and specialization.

Our many sided and closest cooperation with the Soviet Union has the first place in our international relations with socialistic countries. The invincible power of the Soviet Union is the guarantee of our security

which has always served as one of the main presumptions for the completion of socialistic build-up. At the same time no other country can give us the valuable experiences emanating actually from the transition to Communism and from the direction in territorial planning of national economy. The Soviet Union supplies us at advantageous prices with materials which are necessary for our national economy and also provides a market for our export products. Our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is a reliable support of our economical independence of capitalistic market which is the founding stone of the stability and swift development of our production. This cooperation based on the profitless aid of the Soviet Union to our socialistic build-up serves as an example of the relations which cannot be understood or imagined between the imperialistic power of a capitalistic state and is therefore of an exceptional international importance. It shows to the world the tremendous capability of a state which voluntarily entered upon the road of international cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialistic camp.

The build-up of socialism is the international task of the working class; hence we are here concerned with the contribution of the working peoples of our country to the victory of socialism over capitalism throughout the world. From this point of view the main contribution to the victory of socialism over capitalism consists of the building of a socialistic Czechoslovakia as a firm component of the socialistic camp and of our active role in the development of general cooperation between the countries of the socialistic camp. Internationalistic coresponsibility for the sake of socialism throughout the world must therefore permeate even deeper all our factories and working places. The fulfillment of our national economical plan influences today also the results of economical development in other socialistic states. The decisions of the XIth congress of the KSC bind our party, and under its leadership, our workers to aid the development of the socialistic countries with less advanced industrialization within the economical possibilities of the Czechoslovak republic. Thus an important contribution to the power and growing peaceful international influence of the socialistic camp is also our close and unified rallying to the Communistic party which became even stronger throughout the process of socialistic build-up.

The identical class substance, a lasting agreement of interest, a common revolutionary way and a single goal - the build-up of a communistic society - unites socialistic Czechoslovakia with other socialistic countries and with the working class of the entire world. The results of socialistic build-up in Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialistic camp which are even more significant in comparison with the poor results of the reformatory and revisionist treason serves as a proof of the fact that the fraternal cooperation of the socialistic state is not a temporary and conjunctural but on the contrary is constant, lawful and permanent. Socialistic development of Czechoslovakia also proves the international validity of one of the general rules of socialistic revolution and build-up, that is, the international solidarity of the working class.

On the basis of a close cooperation with the other countries of the socialistic camp we are also increasing our part in the economical competition with capitalism. On this basis we are also developing those factors of our economical and social life which will best prove the growing superiority of our way of life over capitalism.

Our contribution to the competition of the two systems consists primarily in production and consumption per one citizen especially whenever we are trying to surpass economically the most advanced of the capitalistic states including the USA. (In coal production per one inhabitant we have already surpassed all the important capitalistic states.) In the consumption of industrial products we have reached one of the foremost places in the world.

An important province of the economical competition in which socialistic Czechoslovakia is contributing to the victory of socialism over capitalism is the speed of development of industrial production and of the productivity of labor.

A planned yearly increment of industrial production throughout the 3rd Five Year Plan as well as the entire present-day economical expansion of socialistic Czechoslovakia which was industrially advanced even under the capitalistic system refute the statements of bourgeois economists about the delay of progress in states which had already reached a higher economical level.

If the speed of development of industrial production of socialistic Czechoslovakia is 5 times that of the prewar years and if these differences are even greater in absolute increments (this year for instance it takes only two months to produce the entire volume of production listed for the year 1937), then this comparison points out the defeat of the Czech bourgeoisie primarily because the social economical order is the decisive cause of these contrasting results.

During the rule of the bourgeoisie our working people were often told that it is necessary to be content with the subordinate role of Czechoslovakia in the world and that any ideas of competition with the most advanced capitalistic states is a utopia. Today, when socialistic Czechoslovakia is competing successfully in many areas, even with the most advanced capitalistic state, namely the United States, and when our true patriotism and socialistic national pride have grown on an internationalistic basis the bourgeois towncriers of Czech and Slovak smallness are coming to the fore-front listing superiorly all the facets in which we are still behind the USA. However, we are assuredly pursuing our goal without any regard for their sneakiness, and we will assuredly outstrip the leading capitalistic states in the production of other basic goods per inhabitant within the course of the 3rd Five Year Plan. This also is one of the bases of the great international importance of our 3rd Year Plan.

Our successes in socialistic build-up contribute to the strengthening of the economical power and political authority of the entire socialistic camp. Along with this increasing power there also increases our economical aids to less developed countries of the capitalistic system and our economical relations with capitalistic states. Countries of southeastern Asia, Middle East and new states of Africa have a sure market for their

products in Czechoslovakia, especially, in regard to those products which are usually subject to speculating fluctuations of the capitalistic market. In return, supplies of our machine equipment strengthen the economical independence. Entire industrial concerns, created by our workers in order to serve the economic development of less advanced countries, serve as an eloquent example of the international significance of the results of our socialistic build-up.

Czechoslovakia helps strongly in the development of peaceful economical relations between both systems and therefore contributes to the defeat of "cold war" by relations of peaceful co-existence. In this way we are fulfilling the decisions of the XIth congress of our party to "prove even more clearly the superiority of socialistic build-up in industrially advanced state within the framework of our competition with capitalism."

*

After the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union, the bourgeois propaganda had to desist from its agitated talk, that the build-up of socialism is completely impossible, and began, therefore, saying that this is a single exclusive case, an exception which cannot occur anywhere else, especially not in industrially advanced countries. Successful build-up of socialism in our country refutes this idle gossip; because we have already reached this stage of completion of socialistic build-up our results represent a practical verification of the possibility of socialistic build-up in conditions of a state which was economically advanced already under its past capitalistic system.

Experiences of our socialistic build-up which are of international value for countries finding themselves today in a similar situation as pre-Munich Czechoslovakia, show, that under capitalistic management even a relative economical maturity suffers from serious weaknesses which can be overcome only by planned build-up of socialistic industry. Only socialistic industrialization enabled Czechoslovakia to liquidate the disproportions between heavy and consumer industries, between the vast program of machine production and its insufficient technical equipment, between the needs of its development and its dependence both on capitalistic market and on supplies of basic components produced under foreign patents.

Czechoslovakia serves as an example to economically advanced countries also in the fact that she has succeeded in removing the disproportionality in the territorial distribution of industry. This primarily concerns industrialization of Slovakia, which became an attractive example for those capitalistic countries, in which there exists significant differences in the economical levels of their separate parts. Thus, for instance, the French communists are studying our experiences so that they could well effectively strive for the industrialization of Brittany, Alsace and portions of southern France. For the same reason, our country was visited in the past by parliamentary delegations from Italy, which were given many facts primarily important for the elevation of the backward south. Because of this, the Italian communist economist

and publicist, B. Mazocchi, wrote with such great appreciation of countries which had "once and for all succeeded in solving their southern questions by removing the existing productional relations and by making the build-up of socialism the basic axis for the removal of economical and social controversies. This aid is concretely offered by Czechoslovakia, her people's government and communist party. They are presenting us with a living example in this province by their solution of the problems of Slovakia, which were very similar to those of southern Italy before the Peoples Democratic System of government came into power."

By this, socialistic Czechoslovakia points out also the marx-leninistic solution of the nationalistic question which is also one of the generally valid rules of socialistic build-up. Along with the Soviet Union and the other socialistic countries we have proved, not only that economical expansion can be achieved without the exploitation of other nations, but also that under the government of the people, devoid of capitalistic parasites, it is actually possible to render economical aid to weaker nations. This significant result of our socialistic construction is of a great international significance primarily because it refutes the statement of the bourgeoisie countries who profit from the exploitation of others, especially colonial lands, from the export of capital, and non-equivalent exchange to such a degree, that the loss of colonies and the possibility of such exploitation of other nations would greatly reduce the standard of living of the metropolitan countries.

The Czech and Slovak working class under the direction of its revolutionary party has solved the question of the relations between both nations although the bourgeoisie had unsuccessfully attempted to do the same for many years. This was done on the basis of internationalist brotherhood, which can be used as an example in all areas, where to this very day flourish bourgeois, nationalistic and chauvinistic conflict as for instance in the southern Tyrol and Flanders.

Socialistic industrialization brought progress to the poor mountain areas of the past (of these, for instance, the one-time backward Valash area is today an important center of the complex vacuum and semi-conductor electrical technology important to the technological progress of our entire state), and also to the areas whose natural riches had used to belong to coal barons and financial magnates while the working people processing these riches received starvation wages and were subject to mass unemployment. The advantageous status of the working peoples in these our regions contrast sharply that the poverty in the backward areas of the western countries, which are denied industrialization, primarily, because thousands of millions of dollars are expended on armaments, and even with highly industrialized provinces such as the Belgian Borinage and West-German Ruhr where the monopolies and their "super state" executive branches seek a way out of crises by closing mining and other establishments and by laying off their employees.

The broad masses of the workers of industrially advanced countries of the capitalistic world are becoming more deeply aware of the fact that the generally valid basis of a lasting socialistic expansion of industry, which will outstrip the most advantageous eras of capitalistic

conjuncture beyond comparison, is the political power of the working class and the communal ownership of the production means. Only when the working class is the master of the state it is able to express its creative initiative which will result in the progress of society which is thus elevated to higher developmental stages. In this way the working enthusiasm of the laboring class is brought to a highest pitch whose expression are the brigades of socialistic labor.

The working class of our country gives valuable international example also in the fact that it concluded and strengthened its political bond with the working farmers, a bond for which our communist party had strived for, a long time before the war, in its struggle for soil and against the exploitation by financial capitalism and by the large land-owners. Only in an alliance with the working class, were the working farmers capable of acquiring their basic production means, namely, soil and to extricate themselves from their difficult situation by receiving advantageous state loans as well as general state aid.

In these favorable conditions created through its efforts, our party realized the leninist cooperative plan, that is, the transformation of small time agriculture production to socialistic super-production by way of voluntary collectivization, general state aid and primarily by vast mechanization and of establishment of state farms. The development of our agriculture resulting in the present day 85% superiority of the socialistic sector, is an historically significant proof of the international validity of the leninist principles of the build-up of socialistic agriculture. Because, these principles lead also to the increase of the living standards in the villages, they serve, as an attractive example for the masses of small farmers in the west where the process of transition to capitalistic super-production is an agriculture accompanied by the destruction of the small farmer and the enrichment of the large.

However, we are not by far satisfied with the results of our agriculture production. Because of this, our party gives its concentrated attention to this production. Yet, we must remember, that while in our country we are purposefully striving to overcome the backwardness of agriculture, the temporarily higher yields per acre achieved in the west, cannot deny the truth, that the capitalistic agriculture is in the throes of a prolonged and incurable crisis. International significance is also the attribute of that finding deduced from the total development of our economy which states that even in an industrially advanced state, which is building socialism, even agriculture is of extreme importance, and therefore it is necessary to give it extensive care. The development of our agriculture also serves as an example to economically less developed countries both on the basis of increasing the productivity of labor and of release of working forces for the expanding industry without forcing small farmers into ruin through the transition to industry.

Our experiences from the build-up of socialistic industry and agriculture validate in their effect the communistic parties of the capitalistic countries which in their struggle for the rights of the people form alliances with all social groups oppressed by the unbounded supremacy of monopolies in the economy of the state and by the policies of great capital.

The deepening of our socialistic democracy is an inspiring example for the struggle of these parties against increasing fascist tendencies. The party as the leader of the people in socialistic revolution has always in its activity arrested the support of the people and has in their interest always stressed its leading role in relation to the state and all organizations of workers. Of great international significance are also our experiences emanating from the formation and further expansion of the activity of the national councils and the national front.

Many foreign delegations, often consisting of people who had to this very day not succeeded in shedding their anti-communist prejudices, have in spite of this often spoken with undisguised admiration, of one of the basic conditions of the true legality of our representatives in the local administrative organization; this is a dedicated effort to be informed of all the economical problems of a province or locality. Because capitalistic economy works along the lines of a secret kitchen which can be entered only by those who share in its profit-desiring machinations, it is not possible to achieve popular participation in the true direction of public affairs even in those countries where the working class has gained successfully an important place within the capitalistic state.

Our republic is a state of the working people and because of this the people not only vote within its framework but also make decisions. Because the word of the people is the law, the party turns to the people with the most important questions, so that they can be judged and evaluated in nationwide discussions. At this time we are studying the proposed constitution of socialistic Czechoslovakia submitted by the central committee of the party because our present day constitution, which will be given by all of the people, will become a document which will stir up the masses of people in the capitalistic states to a further struggle for their democratic rights, and which will encourage the progressive forces in the capitalistic states in their struggle for the maintenance and realization of the constitutional principles accepted under the pressure of post-war revolutionary situation, but buried by the bourgeoisie almost immediately afterwards. The dark ages of fascist justice in West Germany, Greece and Spain, carrying out terroristic sentences of patriots and democrats, are penetrated by sharp rays of light even from our country where the party cares for the progressive popularization of the judiciary, and for the increase in the role of the people in the performance of socialistic justice.

*

From the international point of view, even those results of our socialistic build-up are important, the sum-total of which is designated as the standard of living and of culture of our population. Life in socialistic Czechoslovakia refutes unmercifully all the back-biting of the bourgeoisie propaganda maintaining that the increase of production in a socialistic state is one-sided and that it follows exclusively the path of "military" interests. On the contrary, the experiences of our

people show to the whole world that the central task of the economical policy of a socialistic state, is the increase in the standard of living of the workers, which represents the true, lawfull progress in the build-up of socialism.

On the basis of growth of production and in the productivity of labor and on the basis of the decrease in our expenses we are systematically reducing retail prices and increasing basic wages. It can be seen that even the most favorable results of the struggle of the workers in capitalistic lands for higher wages and lower cost of living, cannot be at all compared with the result achieved by the working class when it is the sovereign source of power within the state. Thus, it was rightly written by the American newspaperman G. Morris, in the January issue of the New York magazine "Worker": "In Czechoslovakia the people own the production means and the more they work the more they earn. In capitalistic countries the workers work in such a way that their work has no effect on the wages."

While during the bourgeois rule, mass unemployment had been the curse of the working people, today, the employment in our country is constantly increasing. The cause of this was well understood even by British trade unionists whose delegation wrote in its report on their trip to Czechoslovakia last February in the "Foundry workers journal": "If such a regime should be introduced in our country it would undoubtedly have a tremendous effect on unemployment and semi-employment, the problems of which are currently our main interest." The equal status of women in our society and within the family, enabling them to engage in all possible occupations, has been accompanied by an unheard of growth in the employment of women, and by their liberation from the deadening labors of the household.

In the field of social insurance of the workers and of health and medical care our country justly receives international recognition and admiration. This is primarily because of the fact, so far unknown even in the most advanced capitalistic countries, that disease is not a monetary problem for the citizens of our country, and that medical care is given to every worker in our country according to his or her true need. Prenatal care and care for children are in our country rendered to all without discrimination. In the same way there are no uninsured persons in our country as regards disease and old age. Our state provides free resort and recreational care during the workers annual leave, which in our country is the longest in the world.

Impressed by these facts, the American newspaperwoman A. Bauer, wrote in the January issue of the "National Guardian": "The standard of living of the average citizen of Czechoslovakia, his housing, food, free medical care, free education, recreation and culture - all these stagger the present-day visitor of Czechoslovakia."

The current level of our social security can be used as a reliable indicator of further perspectives: no old or sick citizen of Czechoslovakia is subject to poverty and hunger, and in the future, as a result of the growth of monetary funds, no such citizen will have to limit his expenses in any way. This year, we will give out more than 10 millions of millions

of Kcs (Koruna Ceskoslovenska - Czechoslovak Crown) for social security. No such thing is even imaginable under capitalism.

Our experiences show the entire world how socialism awakens and stimulates the peoples desire for education, and how the socialistic state universally answers this demand by the development and perfection of scholastic and educational systems. This should be a stimulus to the workers of the capitalistic states with a fairly high cultural level, not to be satisfied with the meager fruits of education and culture which they had won for themselves from the bourgeoisie, but rather to strive for the way of socialism which leads to a powerful cultural expansion of the people.

Thus, even the development of our culture and ideology serves as a convincing proof of the fact that cultural revolution as a rightful part of the socialistic revolution gives a new moral and spiritual profile to the man of the new society. In the process of cultural revolution our party has educated a large group of intelligentsia dedicated to the working class, and insured its honorable status within our society such as can never be acquired by the intelligentsia in the capitalistic system. To refute the bourgeois assertion that socialism destroys cultural values and their creators, our working class has proved, that on the contrary, it serves as a much truer guardian of the true cultural values than the bourgeoisie, and, moreover that it is not satisfied with the mere preservation of these values but that it also creates conditions for the broadest possible expansion of their numbers.

*

The total, present day, international status of Czechoslovakia is an exceptionally important proof of the rightness of the socialistic way of our country. As a friendly and trusted ally of the Soviet Union and a member of the socialistic camp, our country will be never again a helpless object of imperialistic intrigues of foreign and domestic reaction. On the contrary we have today all the objective and subjective conditions necessary to become an active agent of European peace. Our contemporary international status is an example for the many progressive agents of European capitalistic states, of how to reach friendly understanding with neighbouring states and how to insure own security primarily against the aggressive attentions of German militarism and revengism. While the people of the west European member countries of NATO, who during the war have suffered under the heel of the German fascists, are today again exposed to this danger, and are actually forced to obey nazi commanders, the Czechoslovak people are in a situation in which any attempt to steal our border regions would lead, thanks to the power of the Soviet Union and of the socialistic camp, to a complete destruction of the aggressor on his own territory.

Our people's state certified, the general insurance of the results of the socialistic revolution by the necessity of defense against the plots of foreign and internal enemies, as one of the general rules of socialistic build-up.

Thus, if we compare the situation and the results of the first fifteen years of peoples democratic Czechoslovakia, with the accounting of the pre-Munich republic for a similar period of time, we can see a tremendous difference which cannot be without its effect on the judgement of the world public opinion. In contrast to bourgeois Czechoslovakia with one million unemployed, torn by social storms and nationlistic friction, in contrast to the rule of police terror directed against the workers and their undaunted leader, the communist party, and in comparison with the nazi threat to the republic and the anti-Soviet orientation of the foreign policy of her government, the Czechoslovakia of today is economically four times stronger than before the war and her free people are closely united round their communistic party. They are just finishing the build-up of socialism and participate more and more in the immediate direction of the state, in the fraternal union of Czechs and Slovaks, and in an indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union. Our people are today the only masters of this country and of its historical fate.

One of the staggering results of our socialistic build-up which has stirred the admiration of the world is the certainty of our people with which they look forward toward their communistic future.

This is a result which capitalism could not achieve even after hundreds of years of its existence neither to the people nor to its adherents. The name of Czechoslovakia appears more and more frequently on the pages of the western bourgeois press in connection with estimates of the insecurity of the capitalistic system and the envy producing faith of the socialistic nations in their future. However these pages also contain vicious lies and attacks against our system; but even this is the indirect proof of the great international importance of our successes and of their magnetic attraction for the working peoples of the capitalistic countries.

Because of this, our sympathies extend on a larger scale toward the honorable journalists and publicists of the West, and especially toward our comrades who have taken on the task to spread the truth about socialistic Czechoslovakia. Even they write of the "terrible difficulties in trying to explain this certainty which comes naturally to all the workers of Czechoslovakia, after they have returned to their own country" (l'Humanite 9.2.1960). However, it is the very character of Czechoslovakia as an industrially advanced country which makes this difficult task easier for one of the French communist newspaperwomen: "If I have selected this particular country out of all the countries of socialism it is because it is most easily compared with France. Before Munich both our countries were actually at a similar level of industrialization. Both had a strong working class and a steeled party." This very possibility of comparison leads to the logical conclusion: "My country could also have a similar face!"

Czechoslovakia, as the first of the economically advanced states to embark upon the road of socialistic revolution and the dictatorship of proletariat has proved by her expansion the international validity of this and of all the other basic principles of the socialistic build-up. The general truth of Leninism was proved, of course, with full

respect for the specific differences of our historical development. One of the most important differences, i.e. the economical and cultural maturity, has an extreme international effect, primarily because this road is still awaiting many capitalistic countries with a similar character. Among others, Czechoslovakia also is a proof that even small countries can, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialistic countries accomplish socialism with constructive results.

For this we are thankful to the party, which adhering faithfully to the ideals of Leninism led our nations to the build-up of socialism, had breathed into them the creative enthusiasm of looking forward toward the glittering perspectives of communism. The unshakeable fidelity to these ideals has preserved us from revisionist defeatism and treason, and has enabled our party to lead our people in steady steps of swift political, economical and cultural development, such as never before occurred in our history. Because of this, even the thorough struggle of our party against bourgeois and all other inimical ideologies, is of an extreme international importance. Our party has always remained a strong and an exemplary support of the international communistic movement, and our state an unshakeable bastion of socialism, even at the times of the strongest attack of the united forces of contrarevolutionary powers.

Our party received many warm tokens of recognition from the numerous delegates from the capitalistic countries at the XIth congress of the KSC. Comrade A. Jensen, for instance, evaluated the effort of our party in the name of the KS (Komunistická Strana - Communist Party) of Denmark: "At the time when the monopolists and their flunkies are trying to throw dirt at socialism, and when they speak of the crisis of communism, your great contributions to the build-up of socialism and the cause of peace, are of great importance to us in Denmark. The successes of your development, the strength of your party and the strong and secure actions of your central committee have strengthened the powers of socialism and peace in our country." Faithfulness to Leninism means above all its creative application in our conditions. Because of this only a true application of Leninism can be exemplary to other nations. The creative realization of the general principles of socialistic build-up, the verification of the experiences and methods of socialistic build-up in conditions of an economically and culturally advanced country, have enabled our party to contribute valuably to the internationally valid theory of Marx-Leninism and to the international communistic movement.

The socialistic build-up of Czechoslovakia and its tremendous results refute all the gossips spread by the bourgeoisie and its flunkies that socialism was dictated to our people from the outside as something foreign to their nature. On the contrary the Czechoslovak people, prove that, under the direction of the Leninist party, and in unshakeable friendship with the Soviet Union and as members of the great camp of socialistic countries, each nation can not only make a start on this road, but can also successfully accomplish it, primarily because in the current historical era this is the only possible road of greatest development. The proof of the international validity of the Leninist ideals is the most valuable teaching that our people could offer to the world.